## THE HOOSIERS ROBBED AGAIN

Indianapolis Wins the Game, but It Is Given to the Washingtons.

New York Gets Another Clinch on the Championship, While Philadelphia Breaks Its Tie with Pittsburg-Base-Ball Notes.

Washington, Oct 1 .- The game here to-day goes on record as a victory for Washington, but impartial spectators declared that the Indiana men won the game. In the ninth inning, the score standing two to one in favor of the home club, the visitors, through good batting and several errors on the part of the Washingtons, scored three runs. Catcher Mack, of the Washingtons, complained of a sore finger and the Washingtons wanted the game called and the umpire acceded to their wishes, giving darkness as the reason. The score then went back to the eighth inning.

WASHINGTON.				INDIANAPOLIS.				
B	B PO		2	R	BI		-	
Hoy, m 1	1 2	0	0	Hines, m 0	0	1 0	0	
Myers, 2 0	0 2	1	0	Denny, 3 0	2	1 2	2	
Sweeny, 3. 0	0 3	1	0	Seery, L 0	0	1 0	0	
O'Bri'n, 1. 0	2 7	0	0	Bassett, 2. 0	1	2 3	1	
Mack, c 0	0 8	3	1	Gl'sc'k, s 0	0	1 5	1	
Wilmot, l. 0	0 0	0	0	Buckley, r 0	0	0 0	0	
Daily, r 0	0 1	0	0	S'h'n'k,1 0	01	5 0	0	
				Daily, c 1			0	
				Healy, p 0			0	
		-	-	-			-	
Totals 2	4 24	11	1	Totals 1	6 2	4 15	4	

Score by innings: 

Earned Runs-Washington, 2; Indianapolis, 1. Two-base Hit-Healy. Stolen Bases-Hoy (2), Wilmot, Schock, Denny,

First Base on Balls-Hoy, Keefe, Bassett, Buckley. First base on errors-Washington, 1. Struck Out—Wilmot, Denny, Seery, Healy. Passed Balls—Mack, 1; Daily, 1. Wild Pitch—Keefe. Time-1:45. Umpire-Powers.

NEW YORK, 5; DETROIT, 0. NEW YORK, Oct. 1 .- The Giants won with ease from Detroit to-day, allowing them no runs and but four scattered hits. Brown caught Titcomb in better form than expected. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning, although it could easily have been played

DEW 3	DETRUIT.							
B	B PO		2	R	B	PO	A	Z
Tiernan, r. 0	1 2	0	1	Hanlon, m. 0	1	1	0	0
Rich'd'n, 20	0 2	3	0	Broth'rs 10	1	7	0	0
Connor, 1. 1	1 7	0	0	White, 3 0	0	0	2	1
Ward, s 1	1 1	2	0	Rowe. s 0	0	1	2	0
Foster, L. 1	1 0	0	0	Ganzel, c 0	1	7	1	0
Sl't'ry m. 1	1 3	0	0	Twitch'll 1, 0	0	2	1	0
Whitney, 31	1 1	3	0	Nich'ls'n, 20	1	1	2	0
Brown, c 0				Campau, r. 0	0	1	0	1
Titcomb, p 0	0 0	6		Getzein, p 0	0	1	5	0
Totals 5	8 21	15	2	Totals0	4	21	13	2
Score by in:	lings:							

New York...... 0 2 0 1 0 2 0-5 Detroit...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Earned runs-New York, 2. Two-base hit-Whitney. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—Ward, Slattery, Brouthers Nicholson, Getzein. Double play—Twitchell and Ganzel. First base on balls— Foster, Slattery, Campau, Getzein. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—Richardson, Whitney, Titcomb (2). White, Twitchell (2), Campau (2). Passed balls—Brown, 1; Ganzel, 1. Wild pitch—Titcomb, 2; Getzein, 1. Time—1.25. Umpire—Valentine.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; PITTSBURG, 3. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 .- Philadelphia and Pittsburg had a tussel to-day for fifth place, and the home club won, principally through better fielding. The pitchers were about equally effective so far as hits went, but in tight places

Buffinton showed up better than Morris. Score: PHILADELPHIA. BBPOAE R B PO A Fogarty, r. 2 2 0 0 0 Miller, 1.. 1 3 2 Sanders, L. 1 2 0 0 0 M'Sh'n'e, 30 1 2 7 Andr'ws m 1 0 4 O Carroll, c.. 1 8 0 ('ol'm'n, 1.0 111 Farrar, 1... 1 1 2 0 Kuehne, s. 1 3 1 Fields, m.. 0 D'lh'nty, 21 1 Mulvey, 3. 0 1 0 0 Smith, 2.. 0 Irwin, s... 2 1 2 1 0 Maul, r... 0 0 0 0 B'ffint'n, p 0 1 3 11 0 Morris, p.. 0 0 1 4

Totals... 8 10 27 21 1 Totals... 3 11 27 16 6 Score by innings: Philadelphia.......0 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 1-8 Pittsburg.......1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

Earned Runs-Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Twobase hits—Sanders, Miller. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Fogarty, Delehanty (2.) Double play—Irwin, Farrar and Delehanty. First base on balls—Fogarty, Sanders, Delehanty, Buffinton, Miller. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—Farrar, McShannie, Coleman, Kuehne, Fields, Smith, Morris (2.) Passed ball—Clements, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—

### Amelcan Association. BROOKLYN, 8; CINCINNATI, 5.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- The double umpire system was tried to-day in the Brooklyn-Cincinnati game, as Gaffney failed to materialize, and it proved a rank failure. McPhee started to play, but his lameness forced him to retire in the third inning, Mullane taking his place. The costly errors of the latter largely contributed to Brooklyn's victory. The fielding of Burns and the batting of O'Connor were about the only features of the game. Attendance, 2,200.

CINCINNATI. 0 Burns s ... 2 2 Foutz, r .. 1 O Corkbill, m 1 0 0 Brien, 1. 1 2 4 0 0 1 Orr. 1..... 0 1 10 0 0 2 Clark, c.... 1 0 5 O'C'nn'r,m 1 3 1 0 1 Caruths, p. 0 0 Burdock, 21 1 1 5

Weyhing .. 0 0 0 2 0 Totals .. 8 8 27 15 Totals.. 5 8 24 14 6 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Cincinnati, 1: Brooklyn 2. Twobase hit-Foutz. Stolen bases-Keenan, Burns (2), O'Brien. Double plays-Keenan and Mullane; Burns and Orr; Keenan and Mullane. First base on balls-Pinckney, Burns. First base on errors-Cincin-nati, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out-Reilly, Tebeau, Kappel, Weyhing, Pinckney Corkhill, Caruthers (2).

Base-Ball Notes. Washington is now but one game behind the Hoosiers. It looks like the latter would be sure

Henry Boyle is now a man of elegant leisure. and puts in much of his time in buggy riding It is doubtful if the Indianapolis club plays in

Washington to-day after the treatment it received yesterday. The Indianapolis club has encountered bad

weather in the East, and the attendance has consequently been small. Harry Wright announces that he is free to go anywhere and that he will go to the club

making him the best offer. In an interview in the New York Sporting Times President Brush says the Indianapolis club is in the League to stay.

In regard to the rumored trouble which is said will come from the brotherhood of players, John Ward states the relations between the clubs and players was never more pleasant

If Healy bad the nerve of either Shreve or Burdick he would be a better pitcher than either of them; but he is always easy to bat when runs are needed, and generall hard to bat when his

opponents have the game. Jack Glasscock has written a letter to a friend in this city in which he has depied the exaggerated interview with him printed in the Chicago News. He says he talked but a few momente with the reporter, and said only a few of the

## things attributed to him. The Latonia Race Track,

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1 .- The first extra day at Latonia had fine weather, a fairly fast track and a large crowd. The sport was excellent, three favorites winning, and no real short horse getting better than second place.

First Race-Selling; six furlongs. Finality won: Renounce second, Bootjack third. Time, Second Race-Selling; seven furlongs. Roi d'Or won; Comedy second, Bonnie King third.

Third Race-Purse; half a mile. Laura Davison won; Monita Hardy second, Ban Hazem third. Time, 1:51. won; Birthday second, Leontine third. Time, Fifth Race-Purse; five furlongs. Juliennes won; Richland second, Hayco third. Time,

Negro Murdered by Peace Officers. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1. - Sam Cornwall, colored, was brutally lynched in Chester county, last night. Cornwall and a white man named Tom Smith, had a quarrel. A peace-warrant

to Constable Lipford to execute. The constable, accompanied by three other white men, among them Tom White, arrested Cornwall and start-ed for the court-house with the prisoner. This morning the body of Cornwall, with fifteen bullets through it, was found by the roadside.

## THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Benet Circular in the Senate-Democratte Hypocrisy About Public Lands. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Mr. Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported the Senate bill for the disposal of Fort Wallace military reservation, in Kansas, and asked for its immediate consideration, stating that a bill on the same subject had passed both houses at this session and had been vetoed by the President, whose objections, he said, were unimportant, but the bill had been amended so as to cover these objections.

Mr. Edmunds objected to its present consideration, and it was placed on the calendar. Later in the day the bill was, however, passed. The President's message to Congress announcing his approval of the Chinese exclusion bill was laid before the Senate and read.

Mr. Sherman moved that it be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations. He remarked that the only legislative suggestion made in it had already been acted on-an appropriation of \$276,000 having been put in the deficiency bill to indemnify Chinese for losses

inflicted on them in the territories. Mr. Hale remarked that that item was now in conference between the two houses.

Mr. Dolph suggested that that was not the only matter suggested for legislation in the message. It also recommended immediate legislation to authorize the landing of Chinese laborers now on their way with certificates. He regarded it as a very extraordinary proposition for the President to approve a bill cutting off summarily and completely the entrance of Chinese, and then ask Congress to disapprove of it and to amend it. The message was referred to the committee

on foreign relations. Mr. Hale offered a resolution reciting the circular of Gen. Benet directing the discharge of Republican employes from the United States arsenals, stating that under it honorably discharged soldiers of the Union army, and widows and daughters of soldiers, have been discharged, and directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate forthwith full information as to such order, stating fully whether the necessities of the department required that the order should be issued, and why an order issued on public business should be marked "confidential." Mr. Hale remarked that there was nothing in

the previous history or record of the Secretary of War that would have led him (Mr. Hale) to believe that he would have permitted or authorthorized the issuing of such a circular, extending (for the first time) party proscription to women and children. He did not know in the history of party politics and party conflicts an instance where the dogma "To the Victors Belong the Spoils" had been carried to that extent. Mr. Cockrell objected to immediate considera-

tion of the resolution, and said that he, to-morrow, would fully answer the remarks of the Senator from Maine, and would state what the Democratic party was responsible for, what it was not responsible for, and what it should have done long ago. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

The Senate then took up, as unfinished business, the Senate bill reported from the committee on public lands on August 30, restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and was addressed by Mr. Berry. He contrasted the position of the Democratic House of Representatives and of the Republican Senate on railroad land forfeitures, and claimed that, while the bill which passed the Senate this session only forfeited between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 scree, the amendment to it adopted by the House, and which was now in conference between the two houses, forfeited 36,000,000 acres. In no part of the record of the Republican party, he said, had it been more clearly shown that it was a friend of corporations and not of the people than in its dealings with the public

Mr. Plum said the House of Representatives was not the Democratic party. The President of the Untited States was the Democratic party, and the President himself had patented more than 700,000 acres to the railroad companies. which lands were earned years and years after the time limited in the law. He [Mr. Plumb] would prophesy that between election day and the day when Congress would next assemble, another large lot of land would be patented to another railroad company (earned out of time)-a railroad company, the president of which was one of the largest contributors to the Democratic campaign fund. He declared that while the House had been making so much noise about forfeiting land-grants the Democratic administration had been cerufying

the same lands to railroad companies. On motion of Mr. Dolph, the House bill on the same subject was substituted for the Senate bill, and then Mr. Dolph offered the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill, the object and effect being the passage of the House bill with an amendment. Pending action on this motion, the bill went over till to-morrow as unfinished

The Senate bill granting right of way through the Pensacola reservation to the Pensacola & Memphis railroad was passed. After an executive session, the Senate ad-

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, acted as Speaker pro tem. to-day. The following bills were introdoced and re-

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama: Proposing a constitutinal amendment providing that onethird of the members of each House of Congress shall constitute a quorum.

By Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee: Providing for the appointment of a board of yellow fever commissioners to investigate the sanitary condition of foreign infected places, and to provide for the co-operation of Spain and Mexico. By Mr. Lanbam, of Texas, the following res-

That it is the sense of this House that appropriate egislation for the prevention and suppression of trusts is imperatively demanded in behalf of the great body of the American people, and that the remainder of the session, or so much thereof as may be necessary, should be devoted to the perfection of such legislation; and to that end, all other legislative business. except general appropriation and tariff bills, should be subordinated until the purpose of this resolution

By Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, for the appointment of a sub-committee of the committee on public buildings and grounds, to proceed to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the postoffice building, and ascertaining the necessity, if any, for its enlargement.

The Seaker pro tem. laid before the House the message from the President announcing his approval of the Chinese bill. It was read and refered to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of

Messrs. Spinola and Lawler announced their intention of making the point of no quorum, and Mr. Dunn withdrew his motion. Similar action was taken by Mr. Morrow, of California, with a Senate bill to increase the limit of appropriation for the public building at San Francisco. The bill having been called up and the point of no quorum raised by Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, Mr. Morrow withdrew the

Mr. Abbott, of Texas, moved, under suspension of the rules, the passage of the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Fort

Mr. Dingley inquired whether Mr. Kilgore intended to raise the point of no quorum upon Mr. Kilgore replied that he had nothing to do with this bill, whereupon Mr. Lyman, of Iowa, demanded a second on the motion, and inti-

mated his intention of raising the point of no Then Mr. Kilgore manifested a desire to compromise and withdrew the point he had made against Mr. Morrow's bill, and Mr. Abbott temporarily withdrew his motion to enable the San Francisco bill to be again called up. But this time it met with no better fate, Mr. Anderson, of Mississippi, being the objector.

The House then adjourned.

Wife Murder and Suicide. Sr. Louis, Oct. 1.-Jacob Heber, aged fifty, a basket-maker residing at 108 Chambers street, this morning shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Two weeks ago Heber struck his wife for asking him for money, and his step-son thrashed him for it. Heber left the house, but returned this morning and shortly after three shots were heard. Neighbors rushed in and found Mrs. Heber dead on the bedroom floor, while Heber's body, with a bullet through the heart, was found in the hallway.

Ir is a fact, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling. Tom Smith, had a quarrel. A peace-warrant creates a good appetite, and gives strength to was made out against the negro and was given every part of the system. Try it. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Insult to Werkingmen. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal I see the dollar-a-day lie is still being circulated by the Democratic national committee. I say the national committee, for the circulars

have reached here, and could not have been distributed by private persons. I am a journeyman machinery molder, and look upon such a charge as an insult to the workingmen of America, for it is an assumption that they are so ignorant as not to be able to judge whether any public man who was placed in office by the votes of workingmen, and expected to come before them for their suffrage again, would use an expression which would lose all such votes, or not. While I have but little respect for the ability of President Cleveland, I should certainly laugh if any Republican would charge him with saying anything so foolish, and I must say I have not yet found any Democratic workingman so ignorant as to really believe General Harrison ever said or believed a dollar was enough for any honest day's work. If the Democrats have no better argument to draw the minds of the wage-earners from their record of free tradeism than the "dollar-a dayenough" yarn, they must be very poorly off for campaign powder. W. A. WILLIAMS, 351 Kerlin street, Chester, Pa.

Is Mr. Jewett Responsible for This?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. While the Sentinel and the Democracy in general are trying to make capital out of a little oun that was being had by strangers from another city during the Democratic parade on Saturday night one week ago, and, according to the Sentinel, Gen. Harrison is responsible for the good behavior of all visiting strangers, and the city in general, I would ask the Sentinel and the Democracy who is responsible for the brutal attack made on Republicans on South Illinois street, in front of the Grand Hotel, the night Harrison was nominated. A crowd of about fifty Democrats were gathered there, burrahing for Cleveland, and insulting every Republican who passed. They stood on both sides of the walk, so that a person passing was compelled to run the gauntist. Every colored man who passed wearing a Harrison badge was either struck or insulted in some manner. One white man, who were a slug hat with a picture of Harrison on it, and saying nothing to any one, was struck a severe plow in the face, bruising him up terribly. The ruffian who struck im immediately made himself scarce, and could not be found, and the man, a stranger in the city, was hooted out of the crowd, his face all bruised and bloody. Many other outrages have occurred in this same place. I would like to know if Grover Cleveland is responsible for this, as these men are particular friends of his. I was an eye-witness to all this, and watched their every movement, which was most dis-A CITIZEN.

The Homes of the Clay County Miners. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Sentinel of Sept. 29 contained what purported to be a description of where and how the miners of Clay county live. Ever since the delegation from this county called on General Harrison the Sentinel has done nothing but throw insults and insinuations at the miners, but as it is always the hit dog that barks, we suppose the Sentinel has been hit

takes this method of getting even. admit that the picture of Watson's blocks is accurate, but the miners who live there do so because it is convenient to their work and not because they are compelled to do so. In this place, with something over 1,200 population, composed entirely of miners, over one-half of them live in their own property, all secured from money saved under the so-called protection of the Sentinel. There have been not less than thirty houses built here by miners this summer, ranging in prices from \$200, to \$500 each, one miner slone building three at an average cost of \$350. Do not understand us as trying to say that the miners' condition is the best in the world, but we do say it is better than it will be under a free-trade policy. The special reporter of the Sentinel gives a cut of the house of Louis Miligan before starting a "pluck-me," and one after starting a "pluckme," and says the cost of the latter one was \$4,000. The reporter must be a humorist, as the house cost but \$1,600, and is owned by the Jackson Coal and Mining Company. The maority of the miners have been having a good augh ever since seeing Saturday's Sentinel. We hope they, the Sentinel, will keep it up, as it is surely making us votes. ONE WHO KNOWS. KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 1.

Tariff and Internal Revenue Tax. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

As the Democratic party is just now bustly engaged informing the public that the Republican party is robbing the people by needless taxation, it would be well for every voter to investigate and find out if that is so. They (the Democrats) give for example blankets. As it has been shown before this that blankets can be bought in this country for very near the amount that the tariff is on imported blankets and at an increase of only 15 per cent. above the price in England, while wages are fully 50 to 100 per cent. better in this country than in England, I for one fail to see where the "tax" and the 'high blankets" come in.

On the other hand, I find, after investigation, that by keeping up internal revenues as the Democrats propose, we pay \$1.80 per gal on on alcohol for arts and manufacturing pur poses. The retail price of alcohol is \$2.50, consequently if that tax, which is a direct tax, would be taken off, we would buy alcohol for 70c per gallon. Now if one stops to consider how this tax affects poor and rich, we will see who is robbing the people by needless taxation. For instance: a pint of spirits of camphor is sold now for 50c: it contains a pint of alcohol at 40c. and 2 oz. of gum camphor at 10c. The tax on that is 22dc. Arnica sells at 50c a pint, half of which is alcohol; we pay for it over 11c per pint tax. Essence of peppermint, ginger, vanilla and lemon are mainly alcohol, all of which cost 10c per oz. now. All could be sold at 5c per oz. and afford the druggist just as good pay for his work, if alcohol was free. Even paregoric for the baby's colic is half alcohol, consequently taxed. Every drop of medicine, nearly, contain a from 10 to 90 per cent. of alcohol, all is taxed, and who pays this tax! The poor man and the man with large family more than any one else.

The Democratic party, however, says "Tax the poor man and his family that is sick, and break down the protective tariff t'aut gives us good wages."

New comes the Democratic damagogue and tells us that to make takes lighter by taking off the alcohol tax, would give us free whisky. Is that so? Let us investigate. Supposing that Indiana would stop paying, we will say, \$500,000 internal revenue taxes to the government at Washington, and instead have a high license and local-option law, thereby paying that much or more into the treasuries of her cities, would that be free whisky! No; twice no. But would it not lighten the burden of taxation to her citizens, rich and poor! Yes indeed. It would save Indiana millions of dollars that we pay new in taxes, and place better restrictions on the liquor element than we have now. The Demotrats, however, say "We don't want high license," they vote against it (as a party), every time they get a chance, therefore they are the ones that want 'free whisky" and needless taxation.

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN. Some Queries for J. S. Hughes, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journa Some time ago J. S. Hughes, third-party candidate for Governor of Indiana, wrote a letter to private Ira J. Chase, in which he prepounded three very impudent questions, demaiding to know whether Mr. Chase, if elected Liestenantgovernor, would do all he could to promote prohibition legislation, etc. Mr. Chase at trst felt that he could only maintain his dignity by ignoring these queries, but afterwards deaded to "answer a fool according to his folly." His answer was brief, and to the point. He simply stated, in substance, that if his work in the cause of temperance during a ministry of twenty-odd years did not speak for him, nothing he could now say would be available to that end The valiant Hughes was not satisfied with this answer, and published the correspondence, with appropriate and characteristic comments, n his organ. The article, of course, found its way into the Sentinel.

Now, let us see how Corporal Hughes likes to be catechized. Let him answer the following interrogations for the joint behoof of his ogan, the Sentinel, and the public:

1. Did you not, while filling one of your ap-May, 1888, say in the presence of two personsone of them an avowed Republican-that you "would as lief belong to a gang of borse-thieves as to affiliate with the Republican party, or words exactly to that intent?

2. Did you not, on the same day, in the presence of several persons, including a committee of Republican citizens, deny having used such language, and explain to that committee that you only expressed the aforesaid preference to

an affiliation "with Democrats and Republicans

who bought and sold votes!" 3. Did you not, some time afterward, send an apology to the Republican whom you had so grossly insulted (without the slightest provocation on his part), and in and by that apology confess two things: First, that you wantonly and brutally insulted all Republicans by implying that the best of them were worse than horsethieves; and second, that you lied about it when approached by a committee of citizens? J. C. OCHILTREE.

DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28. SWINDLING THE VETERANS.

The Pension Department Transformed Into a Democratic Machine-Black's Methods.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 -It has been an open secret among leading politicians of the Democratic faith in Washington for many moons that a whole wagon-load of love has been lost during the past year somewhere between the total mental and physical wreck who mismanages the Pension Bureau and the man who vetoes pension bills at the White House. From the time the vice presidential bee commenced buzzing in the bonnet of John C. Black-that is, from the time a misguided Sepate confirmed him as Pension Commissioner, up to the time he failed to materialize for second place at St. Louis-his one sole aim has been to allow all possible doubtful claims in order to convince ex-soldiers that he was favorable to their interests-much more so than his predecessore, who confined themselves within the limits of pension laws in

rendering decisions. Human nature is weak, especially so among government clerks who have served long in the pension and other departments here; and when the Democratic party came into power many of them who previously boasted loud and long of their strong Republican proclivities suddenly discovered themselves as ardent Democrate, and when Black took the sceptre at the Pension Bureau he was at once surrounded by a number of these turncoats and sycophants, who, being thoroughly familiar with the routine work of the office and soon learning his aspirations to mount as tail-piece to the second term presidential kite, immediately began the comparatively easy task of convincing their new chief of the necessity of passing as many pension claims as possible, without regard to their merits, in order to make himself solid with the soldier element, and to show the country at large that the Democratic party-Black in particular-was the true friend of the Union soldier. He surrounded himself with henchmen of this

class, giving them unmerited positions and p ro. motions, and many were the secret meetings held by the conclave, with results soon made manifest in the discharge of a large number of competent clerks, many of them honorably discharged soldiers, with no reasons assigned for the removal, but plainly traceable to petty spite work on the part of the ring that gathered close under the wing of the new Commissioner.

Black organized a "Board of Re-review," not sanctioned by the laws of the department, and also a separate board to decide upon points of difference between the board of review and board of re-review. Among those three boards his pets were distributed, especial favorites being assigned to the intermediate board, and when any good Democratic pension claim with a fair modieum of Democratic influence was Commended to the good grace of the commissioner, it was at once sent to the board of review with memorandum attached, "To be allowed," which ended all further work in the case; and in innumerable instances they were allowed by the especial order of the Commissioner-all going before the aforesaid board as a matter of form only. In this slipshed manner the Commissioner, with the aid of his henchmen of acrebatic politics, has managed to pass a great many claims that would not bear honest inspection-not so much to benefit the soldier as to manufacture a reputation to which he is not entitled. During the past three years "civil-service

reform" has been almost entirely ignored in that office, and the South and so-called doubtful States have been greatly favored in the matter of appointments. Many instances are known of high clerkships being given to men whose general ignorance and stupidity were proof positive that the civil-service rules and regulations had been utterly disregarded; but the Commissioner had many favors to dispense and his "charity" covered a multitude of sins. One instance, a sampie of many: An Indiana man was given a position as laborer in the pension building, with the promise of something much better should he be able to pass a civil-service examination He was a personal friend and wire-puller of Senator Voorhees, and reported to have been a knight of the Senator's "Golden Circle." He made several attempts to pass the civil-service examination, but failed each time, and bard fate seemed to have cut him out for an ordinary every-day laborer, until the Senator came to his rescue, and a special examination was ordered for this one case, and-he passed! Possiby he might have gathered wisdom from former failures; at any rate, by some hook or crook he passed. Persons familiar with his orthography think the Civil-service Commissioners mistook him for a leading discriple of Volapuk, for he is a dismal failure in sir sple English; and clerks in the office who have become familiar with Black's methods were n or surprised to see the \$720 laborer transformed nto a \$2,000 principal examiner. Many good positions of that kind have been given to men of similar calibre-first creating the vacancies by discharging or reducing competent, tried clerks, many of them maimed by the loss of an arm or leg in their country's service.

Great preparations were made and many con-

sultations had in Black's private office previous

to the St Louis convention, and a number of

his special favorites were sent to that city. But

it is needless to enlarge on that fact, as many of their pames were published at the time. These men were there for the express purpose of inflating Black's boomlet, though drawing good salaries from the government for far different work. We all know how it terminated. The disappointment was keenly felt by the Commissioner, who openly expressed his batred of the President, whom he blamed entirely for shelving nim; and his denunciations evidently soon reached the ears at the White House, for rumors were rife that a change was contemplated in the Bureau of Pensions. Then Black began to nedge. Matters were patched up by mutual friends, and the General mollified by promises of further reward should the present administration be continued in power, judging by his increased arder for the success of his party. Since the St. Louis convention bundreds of incompetent special examiners, mostly of his political faith, drawing fat stipends, have been sent to the States considered doubtful, and every pension claim, however flimsy as to merit. that originated in those States is forwarded at once to these examiners, who, under special instructions, make a pretense of giving a special examination for the sole purpose of blinding the applicant; tells him he's "all right," and sends the case to the Pension Office, where it will be found incomplete by the board of review, or detained in the special examiners' division-in either case will remain unfinished until after the presidential election, when the whole work will necessarily have to be gone over again with the exception, possibly, of some cases that may be allowed by the Commissioner to oblige party friends. The States spoken of are flooded with such claims, returned from the office of the special examiners, and even with hundreds of additional special examiners, it would be a physical impossibility to complete the work they are now making a pretense of doing. The cases coming in from these examiners show that the examinations are merely superficial, and they are being piled up in stacks in the room of the board of review and special examiners' division, where they will remain until the Lord knows when-at least until the presidential question is settled. And the work now being done in these cases in the field shows willing tools in the hands of an unscrupulous partisan; work that will be of no earthly benefit to the poor, maimed and brokendown soldier who allows himself to be beguiled by the smooth tongues of the special examiners. There are thousands of rejected cases in the Pension Office. These are raked out of the files by trusted elerks and sent to the board of review, generally without any additional evidence, many without the slightest merit, and at the same time the applicant is notified that his claim has "gone to the board of review for final action," and conveying the impression that his claims will be favorably acted upon, when, in

they are stacked up to remain until after the election, when they will be returned to the rejected files. Another device: Other trusted clerks, having the rolls of pensioners in the doubtful States before them, write letters informing the pensioner that his case has been examined, and it is thought he is entitled to an increase-advising him to make application for the same, and it will be allowed. The thousands of applications that will flow into the office in answer to these circulars could not possibly be acted upon before the election, and after that event it will be discovered that, upon mature sensideration by

fact, no action can be taken upon them, and



"Where are you going my pretty maid?" "I'm going washing, sir," she said.

"What hold you in your hand so tight, With a face so gay and a step so light?" "That which all prize their dearest treas-

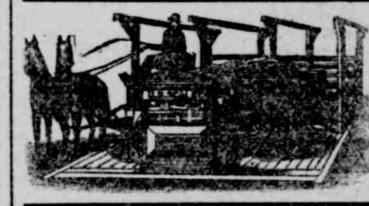
Makes washing and scrubbing only a pleasure,

Keeps the clothes so clean and white; The doors and windows a beautiful

For your own household you'll get it, I hope, Five cents buys a bar of SANTA CLAUS.

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We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dermant, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SUALE CO., Terre Baute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)

Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales. Fairbanks. Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

# KNIGHTIJILLSON

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NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the Wecarry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 1s, inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

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GEORGE A. RICHARDS. TELEPHONE S64. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

the medical division, it has been decided that an increase "cannot be allowed in this case." Still another: For a year or more all applications for increased pensions, many of them worthy and meritorious, have been laid aside to be acted upon at this particular time-just before election. There are many thousands of them, and a special detail of clarks has been busy caring for them for months, and now there is great anxiety manifested to get these increased pensions out in time so that the waiting applicant may hear of his good fortune just before Nov. 6. Many unreasonable and unwarranted ratings have been given, and after the election the fortunate receiver of an increase should not feel aggrieved if a reduction follows

-it must in a great many cases. The Commissioner is giving all his attention at present to political work outside, being seldom in the city, and by his orders, frequently dupli-cated, good and true men of the party are detailed from among the clerks of the office to visit different States-the time not to be deducted from their annual leave-to "push things for all they are worth." Under Black's administration the Pension Bureau has degenerated into a huge political machine, pure and simple, of the worst character, and the public can rest assured that nothing, however dishonest, mean or brazen will be left undone to secure another four years' lesse of power by the present head of

that department. It is scarcely possible that the brave men of ndiana who stood shoulder to shoulder durin the dark days of 1861-'65 will allow themselves to be deceived by the extremely gauzy efforts of General Black to bolster up the waning fortunes of the present occupant of the White House-a man who had no feelings in common with the Union soldiers during the rebellion, and who never lets slip an opportunity to show that he has no use for them now. They proved themselves men of bravery and intelligence a quarter of a century ago, and before the ides of November they will show the men who still sympathize with the lost cause that they can yet distinguish the difference between a buzzard and a turkey.

CONCERNING MRS. BECKER. The Treasury Counter Suspected in Connec-

tion with the Missing Money. Washington Special. Inquiry with the personality of Mrs. Ernestine Becker, in whose work as a treasury counter the embezzlement of \$944 was made public this week, discloses that she has been for the past two or three years a soug investor in real estate. owning the house in which she lives, No. 1204 N street, another in the rear, and several lots on Charlton Heights, near the city, on one of which she took a permit last spring to build a \$6,000 house. This house had progressed far enough to need mantels, and it was because she had absented herself without leave last Friday from her desk "to look for mantels" when her chief of division had occasion to have her work overhauled that the patched notes, which told the story, were discovered. The fellow cierks say that this shortage had accumulated in five days' work, and that more than \$1,000,000 must have passed through her hands in the last two or

She was a young woman of German parentage, from Illinois, a widow of twenty-five or thereabouts, when General Spinner received her into his bureau in 1865. It was understood that she had a mother and brother dependent on her. She has always worn a troubled and anxious face, and of late years has grown stout and somewhat gray. She contracted an unbappy marriage with one Studley, a messenger in the department, after eight years' service, and after one child was born-a boy now twelve or thirteen years old-a separation was effected and he left the department and the city. Singularly enough, although her marriage was known in the Treasury, she continued on the rolls as Mrs. Becker, while outside she was known as Mrs. Studiey. Her treatment at the hands of her husband made her at the time an object of sympathy in the office, and otherwise she passed for a patient, plodding worker. She had been so long at the wheel that her honesty was taken for granted, but for the past two or three years she has appeared in fine clothing and jewels, and has talked volubly of a legacy left her by an old aunt in Montreal and of her profits in real estate investments. Lately, it is said, she has grown so reckless as to ride to the De partment daily in her carriage. A great deal of talk sprung up among the other lady counters. but it was taken for granted that there was "a man in the case" somewhere. There is now talk of a probable male confederate outside of the Department, vet there is a disposition to suspend judgment till the whole is known. Mrs. Becker has been reported ill of nervous prostration since the exposure, but yesterday she sent for a lawyer and had a long conference with him.

ANNA DICKINSON.

She Indignantly Denies Silly Stories Circulated by Democrate.

Wabash Special to Cincinnati Enquirer. The report was telegraphed from New York Thursday night that Chairman Quay, of the Republican national committee, is experiencing a great deal of trouble in consequence of having

placed Anna Dickinson on the stump; that the lady is hard to manage, and the committee has been asked to foot millinery and dress-making bills to the extent of \$800. This story was shown to Miss Dickinson here, and was most indignantly denied by her.

"Why do you come to me with such rubbish?" said the lady. "Mr. Quay had no more to do with engaging my services than you had. The arrangements were made with Mr. Clarkson and Colonel Dudley. I never had five minutes' talk with Mr. Quay to my life. I called at the Republican headquarters once to see Mr. Clarkson, and was informed that I would have to go to his hotel. I did not tender my services to the committee, but was solicited by it to take the stump. Not a word was said as to what line of argument or policy I should pursue, and as for the salary, well, that's my business. It is satisfac-

"As for the statements in the dispatch that I demanded traveling expenses for two lady companions, it's false, as you can see. I have only my faithful maid with me to care for me, and that was expected and agreed upon when I was engaged, and when I have secured extra accommodations on sleeping-cars and at hotels I have paid for them myself.

"The most utterly absurd statement in the. whole dispatch is to the effect that the National Committee has been asked to pay my dressmaking bills. When the committee receives any such bills it will audit them, and not before. he dress which I wore at my speech last night is four years old, and I guess the National Committee didn't have anything to do with paying

"It seems to me that Democratic newspapers are paying a good deal of attention to an idiotic old woman, as they term me. When I first entered public life my calumniators claimed that I had left my poor old mother at home to starve in a garret. That lie is a fit companion to this

latest piece of nonsense. "I was a little fearful about starting out on this tour, as I had not faced an audience in several years until I spoke in Richmond the other night. I had never been able to fully carry out my idea in making an address. I have met with enthusiastic audiences everywhere. My idea is to stir up old-line Republicans, and I am glad to know that good was accomplished here."

NATURAL GAS OUTDONE.

Claiming an Invention That Will Be the Cheapest in Use. Pittsburg Special

One of the largest private companies ever established in this country is about to be put in operation soon. The scheme was intended to be kept very quier, but it has leaked out in some unaccountable manner, and the Times's correspondent heard of it this afternoon from a former Pittsburger, now a resident of New York.

New York, Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists have secured an invention belonging to a German, who, for the last two years, has been experimenting in the manufacture of gas at a cheap rate from some abundant material. This scientist has at length completed his experiments successfully, and his agents now in this country have proved to a select few the advantages and value of the discovery and invention. A company has been formed, of which George Gould, son of the New York financier; Drexel, of the great banking firm, and other large capitalists of like note in the metropolis and other large cities, are the principal mem-

While it is not intended to form a corporation, these magnates seem to fear that such a step is necessary. They will immediately establish an experimental plant near Germantown, Pa., and there prove the practicability of the invention. Rights will then be let out to private individuals. The informant would give ittle more of the particulars, but seemed to know all about the affair. He volunteered, however, the statement that natural gas would be optdone by this new product, and that it was the hope of the American company to have it

take its place and go into use everywhere. The Carpenter and the Parrot.

New York Press. "The tariff is a tax," screamed the Bowery "A tax," said a carpenter who was merrily working with plane and saw; "why, how on

earth can that be?" "The tariff is a tax," was the only response. "Now, look ye bere, you stupid bird," said the carpenter, "take this plane, for example, and I see by a picture in Harper's Weekly that the tariff taxes me on this, and also on this saw. It ain't true, because I happen to know that the price of jackplanes in free-trade England is \$15 per dozen, and the price in the United States is only \$10.20 per dozen. And I also know that common band-saws are selling to-day in England at \$6 per dozen and here at \$5 per dozen. Where doss the tax come in!" And then the carpenter proceeded with his work.

Nothing dannted by this, the parrot squeaked:

BUCKINGHAM'S Dye for the Whiskers is easy of application, and never fails to color the bear brown or black, as may be desired. Try it.

"The tariff is a tax."